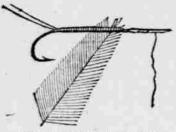
IT REQUIRES EXPERT FINGERS AND WELL TRAINED EYES.

You Need Not Possess All the Materials of the Expert to Make a Beginning. Tie Simple Ones at First and You Will Soon Learn.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, April 27.—To those who are fond of the gentle art of angling, and have learned the science of fly fishing, the de-light of the sport may be divided into two parts-the fishing itself and the anticipa-tion thereof. It is somewhat difficult to say which of these is the more pleasure giving. All men to whom the spring of the rod and the whirr of the reel are familiar know that the early spring work, when the rod is olled and rubbed, the reel taken spart, polished and treated with vaseline the line overrun so carefully, and the leaders and flies examined, is scarcely less en-joyable than the sport on the water. This fact, if others were lacking, is reason sufficient why every fisherman should make



MODE OF ATTACHING HACKLE,

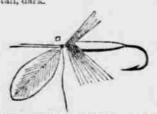
The exquisite work of the fly makersfly tiers is more correct, but the phrase savors of the crude—as seen in the tackle stores is artistic to a degree, and when ex-amined by the novice may well appear unapproachable in its excellence. cate workmanship, the fragile materials, the dainty colors, combine to form things which look as though years of training necessary in order to make them. And in truth this is so. But there are flies and flies, and some are far more difficult to make than others. In the art of tying flies one begins with that which is easy, and climbs to greater heights as the fingers become expert and the eye is trained.

When a man reads the average book on tying flies he is apt to wonder where he may get the materials. Camel's hair, the fur from the inside of a hare's car, the feathers of the scarlet lbis, the wood duck or the golden pheasant are not picked up in the street, and the boy or man living in a country village or small town is apt to think he might get these if he were able to visit a large city. Now, while it is true that things of this sort are very nice to have, and while it is equally a fact that the man who ties his own flies will some how accumulate all the material, it is the greatest mistake to suppose he must have everything to begin. With a few pieces of colored silks, some wax, a few feathers from the fowls, a peacock's feather, some embroidery tinsel and some worsted, he may make flies. In fact, while the closest imitation of the natural fly is none too good, some of the most effective lures have been made from any chance material that came to hand,

gut, and speaking for one person I was never able to make it. I have soaked silkworms in vinegar and pinned them on boards, and drawn the gut from the silk sack, with a result uniformly bad. No doubt other men succeed, and there is no harm in trying, but for myself I buy the best hank of gut I can get. Nor do I care about the color, so long as the gut is round

Having the gut and the hook, wax a good long end of silk. The gut goes on the inside of the shank, and the end must be crushed flat between the teeth. Take two fibers of a dark feather, place the ends on the outside of the hook near the end of the whipping, toward the bend, and give two or three turns of the silk, fastening with a balf bitch. Take a strip of tinsel and fasten the end on by one or two turns of silk, after which run the silk in three turns to the bead of the shank and turn down between the gut and the end. Wind the tinsel evenly up and fasten with a turn of the lik and a half hitch. Now put on

The backle is the long, narrow feather that grows around the neck of a rooster, and the wise man collects backles whenever and wherever he may. To use it you draw it once or twice through the fingers the reverse way in order to ruffle it up. Then fasten the tip to the hook with a turn of silk and a half back, about a six-teenth of an inch back from the head. Holding the book in the left hand, you wind the backle around it, smoothing the closely. The end of the rib is secured by two or three turns of silk. The next step is to put on a peacock's horl. This consists of a little bunch of plume cut from the eye of a peacock's tail feather. It is bunched together and tied in front of the backle and outside the hook. Get it on straight and then fasten securely with the silk, and you will probably have an apology for the Alexandra, which, were it a fly, would be described thus: Body, silver tinsel; wings, peacock's herl; hackle, black roos-



THIS FLY, SHOWING METHOD OF TYING WINES.

I say apology, because it is a foregone conclusion that you will have made a botch and not a fly. Be not discouraged thereby; every one makes botches at first. But in making the botch you shall learn the basic rules of the art, and you shall understand as no words of mine may make you what it is you have to do. From this out it is practice that rendereth perfect

Artificial flies are divided into winged and not winged. For the wings you need two or more small feathers, which must be right and left, in order that the convex sur faces may be opposite. Choose them of a size and strip off the down at the base of the feather. They are put on the book in front and downward when the quill is secured with silk. Then the feather bent up into position and again wrapped with the silk in order to secure it.

As there be men who are fat, so are there flies of round body. This is made by using mohair or fur, or, on a pinch, cot-ton wool. It is shaped by the flagers into a strand which, when wound, will roughly

When Baby was nick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, sice cried for Casteria,

When she became Miss, she chang to Castoria When she had Children, she mave them Castoria,

# Wichita Wholesale & Manufacturing Houses.

The houses given below are representative ones in their line, and thoroughly reliable. They are furnished thus for ready reference for the South generally, as well as for city and suburban buyers. Dealers and inquirers should correspond direct with names given.

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A. FLAGG, Proprietor. - - - - Wichita, Kansas.

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THOMAS SHAW

Pianos and Organs

SWAB & GLOSSER,

And Jobbers of Woolens and Tailors Trimmings. 145 N Main Street, - Wichita.

of pieces of gut whipped together, and with the upper part whipped to the shank.

The full list of materials includes silks, floss and sewing of all shades, worsteds of

all shades, fur of cat, rabbit, squirrel, mole,

skunk and bear; hare's flax-the short wool

scarlet ibis, large heron, swan, wild goose, wild turkey, pin tall duck, widgeon, teal,

duck, crow, yellow hammer, jay, any va-

riety of pheasant, robin, pigeon and domes-

tic fowls of all kinds; hackles-you can't have too many; tinsel, flat and oval, gold

and silver, mohair of all tints, and in fact

anything and everything you can find. It

is amazing what a collection one picks up as the months fly by. The material should

be put up in neat paper packages, fully la-

belod, and kept with a lump of camphor

Natural feathers are the best, and a scar-

let ibis or a big macaw is a treasure. But

feathers dye well, and the Diamond dyes

and two pairs of spring pliers will help im-

As I read this article over I am con-

scions of how little I have said of the many

and in the tying of flies a beginning is all

ALFRED BALCH.

that is necessary, for one is sure to go in.

MOTT AND THE OLD SETTLER."

in the New York Sun.

[Special Correspondence.] New YORK, April 27.—Hardly any intro-

duction is needed to "The Old Settler," who

York Sunday San for so long. The picture

of the old man, with his fearful and wonder-

ful imagination, his expressive sayings, the

he listens to those fearful lies that the old

man constructs, stands out in bold relief.

It is all so thoroughly American, so thoroughly funny, and the Old Settler is so

personality of the author, and we do not

think as frequently of Ed Mott as we do of

the Old Sctaler. This is in keeping with

preferring the haunts of nature rather

Edward Harold Mott has been a news-

paper man for years, and the literary skill

chance but of untiring devotion. He was

born in Milford, Pike county, Pa., in 1845,

and when he was eight years old moved to

death of his mother broke up the family,

he was nearly twelve years old he begun

his newspaper career by going to work on the Milford Herald to learn the printer's

mingling with his duties at the case the

ardnons undertaking of watching the

three children of the editor who made their

appearance during his apprenticeship. In

ddition to this he had the exclusive care

He kept this up for four years,

and he went back to Pike county.

manifested in his work is not the result of

than the artificial life of cities.

color them perfectly. A fly vise is useful.

in cigar boxes.

mensely in the work.

under the fur; feathers of jungle cock,

Send for Cataloge, Wholesale and Retail. ENO FURNITURE CO.

Eno Furniture Co.

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ICE CHESTS and

CHILDRENS CARRIAGES

REFRIGERATORS.

CITY MAP. A handsome lithograph map of this city, contain, ong the names of all the streets, parks, colleges and public buildings, hotels, etc. A complete upan twelve by fiftces itches, on linen paper, can be had at this office for Bo crite each.

ED MOTT.

About the time the war broke out he

was thrown out of a job, and failing to get

the memorable freshet of that year, and

finally drifted to Mauch Chunk and went

to work on the Carbon Democrat. He re-

mained there until January, 1863, when his

salary failing to materialize he went to

Philadelphia and started in The Press of-

three years of this he went back to Milford,

and was presented with the printing office

After running it eighteen months he

to him and went to Scranton, where he

edited the Scranton Register. Unfortu-

nately, the man who owned the paper was

from him, bidding a tearful adieu to fifty

Honesdale, where he staid on The Herald

until 1870, when he bought an interest in

The Gazette at Port Jervis, N. Y., and re-

mained there for two years, when he had

for the New York papers. After this he

edited a paper in Honesdale, wrote a great

deal of descriptive railroad matter, finally

drifted into the railroad business and was at one time in the office of the Standard

In 1878 he began writing stories for The

Sun of the great American bear, and is

undoubtedly the pioneer bear man of American newspapers. A year later be

introduced the Old Settler to the public,

and these sketches have made him famous.

But he has also done much other humor-ous work which has gone out among the

anonymous contributions to current liter-ature. Mr. Mott is married, and in spite

of the fact that he is a humorist declares

that he is happy. He is a good fellow and a good fisherman, and knows how to write about outdoor sports. Ton Masson.

More than one observing traveler has

built up quite a business in news reporting

dollars' worth of services, and went

in which he had first worked.

work at his trade bound himself to a foun-

–L. M. COX,——

## Manufacturing - Confectioner

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## piece of dark green slik and whip the gut down to the shank of the hook, leaving a THE WICHITA OVERALL AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO.

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Factory and Salesroom 139 N. Topeka, Wichita. Correspondence Solicited

words that might be used describing this dryman at Port Jervis, N. Y., to learn the

delightful art. Still, from what is here molder's trade, but in 1862 he ran away, written, any one may make a beginning. went down the Delaware river on a raft in

The Author of the Well Known Sketches fice to learn the job printing trade. After

has been such a familiar figure in the New gave it back to the man who had given it

of two cows and a lame borse, which must noted the fact that certain places in the

humorous turn he puts to everything, and not rolling in wealth, so Mr. Mott the open eyed wonder of the boy Peleg as from him, bidding a tearful adien

## W. T. BISHOP & SONS,

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CIGARS-

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES. THE GETTO-McCLUNG BOOT AND SHOE CO.,

135 and 137 N Market Street, Wichita, Kansas. Are now in receipt of large consignments of Goods for the Spring Trade, to which they invite the attention of merchants. Orders by mail carefully filled. Send for price lists

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LEHMANN-HIGGINSON GROCER CO.

## Wholesale Grocers,

## 203 AND 205 N. WATER STREET.

#### Are now ready for business. Keep a Full Line of Staple and Fancy Groceries Woodenware and Notions. thantet Greene, widow of General Greene of United States seem pecullarly favorable to revolutionary fame. womanly beauty, among which Baltimore and San Francisco and some districts of Kentucky are oftenest mentioned. Quebec

give the shape, and is then finished with have helped materially in building up the tinsel, if necessary, and silk. Bodies of structure of patience which is such a ne flies which project from the hook are made cessity to journalistic success. enjoys a similar reputation. These and other cases have caused some experts to decide that greatly inclined streets-that is the climbing up them-develope the finest womanly form, while others as ly maintain that "good blood does it all." In the first place, they say, an unusually large percentage of good families located in a certain place and culture has maintained the standard. It is certain, how-

> age are potent factors, and these are oftenest found in high and rolling districts. A HUNDRED VEARS AGO

> ever, that pure air and good, natural drain-

The Revolutionary Mothers Were Helpful and Inventive Women. Alice Hyneman Rhine, writing upon

Women in Industry" in Mrs. Meyer's interesting compilation of facts concerning 'Woman's Work in America," gives this pleasing picture of the varied activities of Yankee women in the Revolutionary pe-

"Whether it was the active outdoor life led by the American women of the hight-eenth century, or the wide awake interest circumstances obliged them to take in the concerns of the family and of men; whether the stirring times in which they moved or the deferential attitude of men stimulated them to do things that the women of other nations were not doing, it is certain that the American women of a century ago were far in advance of their times in all things except a knowledge of light literature, which the circulating libraries of Europe placed within the reach of women there, and a scarcity of books denied them

loss, by giving women time to think, is shown in the energy with which they went to work in helping to build up the nation. They engaged in mercantile affairs with such success that, it is said, 'many Boston fortunes owed their rise to women.' The active interest taken by them in politics gave, even before the revolution, some rep-resentative women to fournalism. Out of the seventy-eight newspapers published in the colonies, sixteen were edited by women, and all but two of them championed the cause of liberty and justice. The first paper to publish the Declaration of Independence was edited and printed by Mrs.

"In medicine women confined themselves to distilling herbs into remedies which it was said 'could kill or cure with any of the faculty.' In the practice of midwifery history has preserved the name of a Mrs. Rob-inson, of New London, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,300 mothers without losing a

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American man, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors will never be known, as they timidly shielded heir identity behind men. This is said to have been the case with the cotton gin. Credited through all the years to Eli Whitey, modern writers claim that it

"The story runs that Mrs. Greene, a na-tive of Rhode Island, and familiar with the workings of the anchor forge belonging to her husband's father, set her wits to work while visiting her Georgia plantations to lessen the labor of cleansing the cotton. When the difficulty was solved she per mitted Mr. Whitney to claim the patent. through fear of the ridicule of her friends and the loss of social position which recog nition of her work might have entailed.

Clara-My physician has advised me to go to Germany for my complexion, and I don't want to go a bit. I was there only last year. Maude-Why don't you have it sent

over?-New York Sun.

Green Peas a la Francaise Boil some very young peas till done in plenty of salted spring water, then strain off the water, add a bit of butter, a green onion, a pinch of sugar and a very little salt, and let it all stew gently for a few minutes: then add a spoonful or two of cream, mixed with the yelk of an egg, and

No Such Word in His Vocabulary. Teacher (to new pupil)-You must not bite your fingernalls that way, Tommy; you will gnaw them to the quick.

New Pupil-To the what, malam? "To the quick. Don't you know what that means?

"Nome. Never heard of such a thing "Why, where do you come from,

"From -[Name of city omitted for fear its insertion might lead to another boycott against the World'sfair.]-Chicago Trib-

An Encouraging Prospect. Tailor-Do you think you could manage to settle up your account by the first, sir? You know you spoke to me the other day about a rich uncle.

Jagway-Yes, sir, and that account will be paid, with one possible excep Tailor (eagerly)-And what is that,

Jagway (calmly)-That is in case my doesn't die.-Clothier and Fur-

"That gas stove is a dandy," said the agent. "You can use it for heating purposes in the winter-make your house warm as toast-and then in summer you can cook with it." "But it would be hot in summer," said

the customer. "Oh, no," returned the agent. hardly gives out any heat at all."-New

truit of the inventive powers of Mrs. Na- Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## GOLD DUG OUT BY HAND.

DISCOVERY OF BREYFOGLE'S MINE

Many Lives Have Been Lost in the Search for the Historic Treasure-Gold Is Found There on the Surface in Lumps Like Plums is a Pudding.

There is not a miner or old settler in the southern part of California who is not familiar with the story of the famous Breyfogle mine. It ranks with the Gunsight, the Pegleg and the Lost Cabin legends. Like them it has cost dozens of lives, and so unsuccessful and fatal have been the many expeditions made in search of the mine that it has come

to be regarded by many as a myth.

Briefly, for the information of those who have never heard the tale, the story goes that away back in the early fifties party, in which was a man named Breyfogle, set out for California by way of the southern Utah road, a route which lay through the southern portions of Utah and Nevada, skirted Death valley, traversed the Mojave desert and finally terminated in either the San Bernardino or Los Angeles valley.

Breyfogle was something of a miner in his way, and while prospecting in a wild and forbidding region he found a place where he could literally dig great nuggets of gold out of the decomposed quartz or cement, as he called it, with his knife. As he described the place, there was a large deposit of an exceedingly rich character-enough to make the whole party wealthy. He returned to camp, but the travelers were short of provisions and water, the Indians were troublesome and there was no time to

waste in mining. They pushed on toward their destination, but between the Indians and thirst only a few of them ever reached civilization. Breyfogle told his story, exhibted the nuggets he had dug out and carefully preserved, and then spent the rest of his life in a fruitless search for the de-posit. Others who heard the story fellowed his example, and for upward of forty years the Breyfogle mine has been a veritable will-o'-the-wisp, luring men to destruction in the terrible deserts of southeastern California and southwestern Nevada.

A LUCKY STRIKE.

George Montgomery, an experienced miner well known in the Wood river region of Idaho, was on a prospecting trip in the region to the southeastward of Death valley. It should be premised that the old Utah road after leaving San Bernardino city turns through the Cajon pass and then strikes off in a northeasterly direction across the Mojave desert, passing Resting Springs, the Kingston mountains and then traversing the Pahrump valley. This valley lies just on the boundary line between California and Nevada and has a general northwest-erly and southeasterly course, the Kingston mountains lying to the west and the Pahrump range to the east.

While prospecting in the mountains last named and at the upper end of the valley Montgomery made a discovery which bears every indication of being the long sought Breyfogle mine, or at least one exactly similar. But the location answers to that given by Breyfogle, while the gold has been found just as he said-so plentiful that it could be dug out in nuggets with a knife.

One ledge located by Montgomery is eight feet wide, and has been traced by its outcroppings for a distance of 9,000 feet. In the decomposed surface rock the gold is found almost like plums in a pudding. Pieces of quartz picked out gold, while with a hand mortar the lucky discoverer pounded out in a short time a yeast powder can full of nuggets of various sizes. All along the ledge free gold is found in quantities that astonish the oldest prospectors and which seem scarcely credible.

After making several locations Montgomety spead the news of his discovery, the result being that some thirty or forty miners are at work in the valley. Montgomery himself packed up as large a quantity of the richest specimens as he could carry and made his way across the desert to Daggett, the nearest railroad point, 160 miles away. From there he came to San Francisco.

FORTUNES FOR MANY. To the question whether he was looking for capital or a purchaser, Mr. Montgomery returns an emphatic negative. The mines, he ways, are the richest he ever saw, and he is satisfied that he can realize a fortune by working them. There ought to be plents of placer gold in the gulches leading from the ledges that have been discovered, but no effort has been made to find any. All the miners yet in the camp are busy on the quartz claims they have located. On one claim taken up by Montgomery a cross cut has been pushed for twenty feet across the vein without striking the hanging wall, and it is free milling ore all the way.

Besides the deposits of gold, some rich silver veins have been found, assays from which run over a hundred ounces to the ton. Lead and copper also abound, but at present gold is the sole object of

search. There is plenty of mesquite wood for fuel in the valley within three or four miles of the newly discovered camp, while in the mountains, fifteen mile away, are forests which afford abundance of timbering material. Water can be had at a moderate depth in Pahrump valley, while at Ash Meadows, fifteen miles away, are streams which could be utilized for power.

In any event the Breyfogle myster; eems to have been solved, and perhaps this fact will give another stimulus to the search for the Gunsight and the Pegleg mines.-San Francisco Letter.

Some one asked a little girl whether her mother's hair was gray. "I don't know,"

was the innocent reply; "I can't see to the top of her head, and she never sits down." omon says of a good housekeeper, She looketh well to the ways of her house The woman who is always over run with work, never seeing a chance to rest for a single minute, who is always bustling about, anxious, burder whole him being, to all outward appear ance, to "get her work done," busy, busy, busy, catching the broom to whick away an infinitesimal spot of dust here, flo ing the dust brush to tear down as imagi-nary cobweb over yonder, ripping open all the feather beds in the house to see whether some stray moth had stolen a march on her and sought rest within the downy con tents, scalding up all the preserves in the cellar once a week for fear they might begin to work when she didn't know it, running up stairs and down, out to the barn and into the attic tiring herself and every

### For a Disordered Liver Try BEECHAM'S PILLS. 25cts: a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

one else in the house. We have all seen just such women, and probably not one of us believes such a one to be the woman to whom Solomon in his wisdom referred as looking "well to the ways of her house-hold." There are better and nobler meth-ods of doing this than cooking, washing. cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their ciothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her bouse-hold she will see to it that her buseled has her companionship, as well as a starched shirt front; that her children have food for their minds, as well as good dinners; that her own face wears the love and contentment instead of the vexed frown and wrinkles of daily worry over the absorbing question, "What shall we cat, drink and wear?"

No woman who is adrudge in her kitchen can do justice to her family. The husband of such a wife cats his meals as quickly as body to talk to him and with whom he can talk upon something besides bread and potatoes and wood and water.-Golden

Mourning Apparel.

In mourning it is not proper to wear black estrich feathers. It is not proper to wear fringe of any

It is not proper to wear black velvet. It is not proper to wear blue black materials.

It is not proper to combine dull silk with wooi; it must have crape. It is not proper to have too deep a border

on your letter paper or visiting cards. It is not proper to wear a watch chain; a black silk guard should be assumed. It is not proper to wear diamonds in

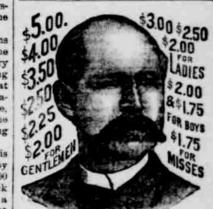
rings or in the ears. It is not proper to wear a nun's veiling veil in deep mourning except when trav-

It is not proper to wear black lace. There is no such thing as mourning lace.-New

## THE POINT.

bishop down to the Poorest of the Poor all testify, not only to the virtues of ST. JACOBS OIL, The Great Remedy For Pain,

but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus: It Cures Promptly, Permanently; which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this they say St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is excellence.



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